charge against the account ray of John Jones. The paper debus and coding salanced cach other, and so the cash balance at the end of the day would not show the transaction. When it became necessary to balance the account of John Jones, Seely would draw (on paper) from another agrount, as he had done from Jones's, and so on as far as became necessary. It is estimated that he did this with more than one hundred accounts.

To maintain such a second.

so on as far as became necessary. It is estimated that he did this with more than one hundred accounts.

To maintain such a practice for so long a time must flave required a set of books for Seely's own use, recording his awindles as carefully as the legitimate accounts of the bank were recorded, or he would have been caught tripping, for no man could carry so many entries and the condition of so many accounts in his head. But not a scrap of raper has been found to show how Seely kept his crooked ways coordinated. No paper has been found either which could convict him of forgery, and the checks of Baker were either torn up by Seely or returned to the maker of them. So that except the faistified books and the shortage of money, no evidence exists, so far as known, of the successive steps in the course of systematic robbery which Seely carried out, so far as the workings of it within the bank are concerned, all alone. The directors are confident that he had no confederate among his fellow employees, and no use in the bank is under suspicion. He operated the windic, too, in the face of semi-annual examinations of his accounts by national bank examiners. And there were several other examiners. And there were several other examinations during the time of his fraud, for the Shoe and Leather Bank clears for a number of State banks, which caused the State Banking Department to go over the bank's books, and Vice-President Pease said yesterday that the State officials had done so several times.

that the State officials had done so several times.

Director Joseph S. Stout, whose father was the first President of the bank, and who worked as a cierk in it himself many years ago, said that Seely traded on the large balances. He was careful never to charge the amount he credited to Baker to any account which was likely to be drawn upon by its owner for an amount which would nearly exhaust it. The bank is an old one, having been organized as a State bank in 1853 by merchants engaged in the prosperous leather trade, and had many accounts which were rarely drawn on. Vice-President Pease said he knew of one account of more than \$100,000 in the bank against which a check had not been drawn in nieteen years. This state of nineteen years. This state of

ooo in the bank against which a check had not been drawn in nineteen years. This state of things helped Seely.

The new system of bookkeeping which was to have been instituted on Thursday is one which would show ledger balances at every entry. This would have made it impossible for Seely to continue his scheme, for he would not have had time to alter the number of accounts necessary to make the books balance. Furthermore, under the new system a bookkeeper would be on one set of ledgers only a month or two at a time, and continued fraud would be impossible without collusion among the bookkeepers.

THE BANK IS SOUND.

THE BANK IS SOUND. THE BANK IS SOUND.

When Mr. Kimball had made his report to the directors showing the \$354,000 shortage, the Clearing House was notified, and a committee from that organization visited the bank and examined its accounts. The committee was satisfied that notwithstanding the defalcation the bank was sound, and on its report the condition of affairs was announced in the following statement from the directors about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon;

day afternoon:

**MATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK OF ITHE CITY OF NEW YORK, NOV. 24, 1894.

**To the Public:

**A bookkeeper of this bank has disappeared, and the result of a thorough investigation, made at our request, by the National Bank Examiner, has proven him a defaulter to the amount of \$354,000, to meet which the directors have called on the stockholders for an assessment sufficient to amply cover any deficiency. We append a statement by the Clearing House Committee.

JOHN M. CRANK, President.

committee are unanimous in the opinion that standing this loss, the bank is in a sound considered the constant of the constant

"The following bank officers were present during the investigation, and have piedged the bank their assistance, if the necessity should

George F. Baker, for First National Bank.

Frederick D. Tappen, for Gallatin National Bank.

G. G. Williams, for Chemical National Pank.

E. H. Perkins, Jr., for Importers' and Traders' National Bank.

onal Bank.

W. W. Sherman, for Bank of Commerce.

H. W. Cannon, for Chase National Bank.

W. A. Sash, for Corn Exchange National Bank.

J. Edward Simmons, for Fourth National Bank.

President Williams of the Chemical National lank said later in the day; "We found the shoe and Leather Bank a very clean one and an

Bank said later in the day: "We found the Shoe and Leather Bank a very clean one and an absolutely honest one."

Vice-President Pease said in the afternoon: "We have money in our vaults for every dollar we owe, and will pay out money on Monday and every day following it as fast as we can count it. We have had more than we could use. We have had more than we could use. We have he been she to loan it."

Director John N. Beach, who is of the firm of Tefft, Weller & Co., said that the bank having kept, see the defaication for so many days, even ten gorary inconvenience from a rush of scared degracies in the had been able to accumulate all the money that could pessibly be called for, and was now ready for anything.

Late in the afternoon an occasional depositor appeared at the bank but was easily satisfied that the institution was all right. Last night several hundred letters were sent out to the bank's largest depositors, and the statement printed earlier in this story was enclosed with them. These will reach the depositors by Monday morning, and, it is thought, will allay any apprehension they may feel as to the stability of the bank.

CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS.

CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS.

Cashier W. D. Van Vleet, Director Alonzo Slote, and James L. Bishon, counsel for the bank, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon went to the District Attorney's office to see about the prosecution of Depositor Haker and the pursuit of Seely. They consulted with Assistant Disprosecution of Depositor Baker and the pursuit of Seely. They consuited with Assistant District Attorneys Weeks, Battle, and Davis, and Mr. Davis then accompanied them to the United States District Attorneys Weeks, Battle, and Davis, and Mr. Davis then accompanied them to the United States District Attorney Mott, who, with United States Marshal McCarty, went with Messrs. Van Vleck, Slote, and Bishop before United States Commissioner Shields, and, it is presumed, secured warrants for the arrest of Seely and Baker. The bank being a national bank, the crime comes under the jurisdiction of the Federal authorities. None of the men would affirm or deny that warrants were issued, but while they were on this mission Director Stout, at the bank, said in answer to a question as to whether the accused depositor was to be arrested:

"Cashier Van Vleck is now, at this moment, out on that very matter. The directors have taken all proper measures to capture the men who are guilty. So far as our books show, the suspected depositor is absolutely guilty. But we have no direct evidence that he took the money, and, of course, we cannot arrest him until we are pretty sure about it. However, the matter is in the hands of Mr. Bishop, our counsel, who will do whatever can be done in the matter. There are also several detectives on the case. The suspected depositor S in town, or was yesterday, tor he was seen then. That is all I can tell you now."

At this juncture Central Office Detectives Nu-

all you now." At this juncture Central Office Detectives Nu-

At this functure Central Office Detectives Nugent, Crouch, and Thus entered President Crane's office and had a brief consultation with him. They went sway smiling, but would give out no information, nor would President Crane. The guaranty companies who furnish the bonds for employees in places of trust make it a point to spare no effort to secure the arrest and conviction of men false to their trusts. They have to do so for their own protection, and they never compromise cases. The United States Guaranty Company is working hard for the capture of Seely. The Company's inspectors believe that he sailed for Europe on one of Saturday's steamers, but no one about the docks has so far been able to recognize a photograph of seely as a likeness of any of Saturday's passengers. Copies of his photograph are being made and will be sent broadcast.

FROM \$100 TO \$250 EVERY DAY.

FROM \$100 TO \$250 EVERY DAY.

One of the most curious things about the robbing of the bank was told by Vice-President George L. Pease last night. The robbery, he said, had been going on at about the rate of \$200 a day for nine years.

The confederate drew out sums ranging from \$100 to \$250 in cash every day. "If he had drawn any large aums the cashier would undoubtedly have noted it," Mr. Pease said. "but in no instance did he draw more than \$250 at a time."

doubtedly have noted it." Mr. Pease said. "but in no instance did he draw more than \$250 at a time."

The accounts from which the money was obtained to make the balances have not been identified. The bank has a considerable number of dormant accounts.

The investigation of individual accounts to discover where the fraud had been made began early in the week. Each depositor was asked to hand-in hie book to have it bulanced, because the bank was opening new ledgers. Hesides this lie accountant had been working steadily at the books making halances.

"So far," said Mr. Pease, "we have not found a single error. We shall find it eventually, of course, but we do not know to-day any better than we did a week ago what arcounts have been tampered with to cover the stealings."

The way the amount of the default was established was by checking off the accounts of Baker for the first ten years. In this way it was discovered that fictitious credits had been made in the amount of \$450,000 for which no entries had been made on the receiving teller books. The information given to the bank directors by Lowyer Angel, representing Seely, also helped to establish the amount. It was lawyer Angel who gave the name of the depositor who had weeked with Seely. Without this information the bank people might have worked for weeks without coming across the right account. It was learned last night that Seely and Angel only knew one another alightly, but that their wives were great friends, and that it was at the amgestion of his wife that Seely told Angel only the search and directors of the Shoe and Leather hark were a molecular of the Shoe and Leather hark were a molecular of the Shoe and Leather hark to be a search of the Shoe and Leather hark were a molecular of the Shoe and Leather hark were a molecular of the Shoe and Leather hark were a molecular of the Shoe and Leather hark were a molecular of the Shoe and Leather hark were a molecular of the Shoe and

Campany, Joseph S. Stout, broker: Aleaso Stote, clothler: Congressman John H. Grabum, hardware; Felix Campbell, and Theodore M. Ives. The bank, which was founded in 1853, became a national bank in 1848. Its capital is \$500,000. Its first place of business was at John and William streets, but in 1855 it moved to its present location, where



THE SHOR AND LEATHER BANK.

It put up a white marble building. A few years ago it removed to the Stewart building which it now escupies, into which it moved some months ago. The new building is valued at \$500,000. The bank's stares, \$100 par value, were quoted last year at \$160.

BAKER AND HIS DEATH.

He Had Little Law Practice, but Was a Frederick Baker, the accomplice of Seely, was found drowned at I o'clock yesterday afternoon near his country place at Sand's Point, L. I., and no doubt is entertained that he committed suicide. He had said, when exposure was immi-nent, that he " was too old to run away."

He was living at Sand's Point with his wife and two sons, Frederick R. Baker and George L. Baker, and his daughter Florence.
Their home is called Kinelow, and stands

next to Bourke Cockran's place, fronting on Long Island Sound. Between 10 and 11 o'clock yesterday morning George and Frederick went out duck hunting in a skiff. They stayed out some time, but the wind was strong and their luck was bad, and

about 1 o'clock they started to return. As they neared the shore in front of their house they saw an overturned boat, and beside it the body of their father, face downward in the water, which at that place is about ten feet

The sons towed the body ashore and notified Coroner Albert Schenck of Great Neck, but he was at Roslyn, and did not reach Sand's Point until 8 o'clock last night. A jury was impan-elled upon his arrival, and decided that death was due to accidental drowning, and the body was then removed to Mr. Baker's house.

As there were, so far as known, no witnesser As there were, so far as known, no witnesses to the drowning, and as the news of Mr. Baker's implication in the Shoe and Leather Hank robbery had not become known publicly at Sand's Point, the Coroner's jury could not very well reach any other verdict than that of accidental drowning.

Point, the Coroner's jury could not very well reach any other verdict than that of accidental drowning.

Mr. Baker was supposed to be wealthy and was well regarded by the people of Sand's Point. His farm was famous as the home of many prized and registered cattle and poultry.

He was 61 years old, and was in the law business with his elder son. Frederick Raker & Son. Robert HAMerrit was associated with them. The Bakers, however, had little law business, and were engaged largely in real estate speculation. The senior Baker was also a promoter of various schemes, and had been for a long time the Secretary of the great Equator Gold Mining Company, which was a failure.

The Bakers' town house is the new four-story brown-stone house at 25 West Seventieth street, which Mr. Haker bought last December for \$30,000, paying down a small amount in cash. It is said that he owned many other houses in town-perhaps forty-each of which was in a name other than his own and was bought on the same plan.

Mr. Baker had not been at his office at 208 Broadway for over a week. He left there on Friday, Nov. 16, the day Seely disappeared, saying he was going to Sands Point to stay over sunday. This was usual with him, and it was not thought strange that he did not return on Monday.

His son Frederick was at the office through the week until Thursday, when he and he was going duck shooting. He has not been at the office since.

Mr. Merritt, when seen last night, expressed doubt that the Baker implicated with Seely was Frederick Eaker. He said he had known Mr.

since. Merritt, when seen last night, expressed Merritt, Wahar implicated with Seely wa

doubt that the Baker implicated with Seely was Frederick Haker. He said he had known Mr. Baker for nearly twenty years, and that he had never known him to be guilty of a mean or dis-honorable action. He acknowledged that Mr. Baker was a friend of Seely's, and that Seely had often called at the office to see him. He said that Mr. Baker did not, to his knowledge, have an account at the National Shoe and Leather Bank, but he also admitted that Mr. Baker had accounts at several banks of which he, Merritt, knew noth-ing.

the National Shoe and Leather Bank, but he also admitted that Mr. Baker had accounts at several banks of which he, Merritt, knew nothing.

"I don't know what in the world he could have done with the money," Mr. Merritt went on. "He speculated very largely in real estate, but when he bought he never pald cash. He was also interested in many schemes, but I don't think he ever put up any of his own money to back them. In a word, if any such thing as the stealing occurred, which I think is altogether unlikely in Mr. Baker's case, he must have realized very little for himself."

An officer of the National Shoe and Leather Bank admitted last night that Seely's confederate was Frederick Baker, the lawyer.

"I knew him woll." he said. "He has been a depositor in the bank for thirty years, and stood high in church and social circles."

The Bakers lived for a long time at 26 Seventh avenue, Brooklyn. Frederick Baker still owns the house. It is empty, and a for sale sign is on it directing applicants to call at Frederick Baker's office in New York.

The neighbors say that the family, which consisted of Mr. Baker, his daughter, a young lady of twenty-two, and his nephew, have not lived much in the house for the past two years. Previous to that they had lived there steadily. But two years ago they went to Europe, and returned when the Rev. De Witt Talmage's daughter was married. Miss Baker, being a great friend of that young woman, officiated as a bridesmaid at her wedding.

The Bakers, it is said, were on very intimate terms with the Talmage family, and Mr. Baker attended the old Talmage church in Schermerhorn street. The Tamily left the house last June, and gave it out that they were going to move to the up-town district in New York. They did not take their furniture at once, but one day some weeks after they had gone several vans drove up and the house was striped.

While living at the house they kept up the aummer residence at Sands Politi, and according to the neighbors spent almost entire winters there, coming to town

SEELY'S CONFESSION.

His Lawyer Tells in Detail How the Story of the Robbery Came to Him.

Lawyer Frank W. Angel of 108 Fulton street, who lives at 191 Whiton street, Jersey City, the lawyer to whom Samuel Scely went, said last night that he had known the bookkeeper for the last ten years, ever since the latter had married Miss Ida Bennett of Williamsburgh, an intimate friend of his own wife.
"He was," said Mr. Angel, "the last man I

would think guilty of a dishonest action. The first I knew about the affair was on Nov. 15. when Sam Seely came to me and asked me to accept a retaining fee to help him through some trouble at the bank. I told him that no retainer was necessary to gain him my help, and that he than we did a week ago what accounts have been tampered with to cover the stealings.

The way the amount of the default was established was by checking off the accounts of Paker for the first ten years. In this way it was discovered that incitious credits had been made in the amount of \$550,000 for which no entries had been made so the receiving teller's books. The information given to the bank directors by Lowyer Angel, representing Seely, also helped to establish the amount. It was learned with Seely. Without this information the bank people might have worked for weeks without coming across the right account. It was learned last night that Seely and Angel only knew one another alightly, but that their wives were great friends, and that I was at the surgestion of his wife that Seely told Angelgy erviting, and denoted him to carry the information to the bank officials.

The efficers and directors of the Shoe and Loudon hard and directors because the fight account. It was learned that these ways were great friends, and that I was at the surgestion of his wife that Seely told Angelgy erviting, and denoted him to carry the information to the bank officials.

The efficers and directors of the Shoe and the control of the deficials of the control of the deposition of the control of the deficial of the control of the deposition of the control of the deficial of the deficial of the control of the deficial of t night to know it. He then told me that

case their reply was: 'Keep still and say nothing. The knowledge came to you professionally, and you have no right to divulge it. This advice I followed, and, much to my surprise, for I have not the alightest conception, how he learned that I had anything to do with the affair, Mr. Hishop of the Shoe and Leather Bank came to me lest Thursday morning and asked me to name approximately the amount taken by my client. I refused to do so, and he went away, while I again consulted a law firm which I retained as my counsel, then return the country of the shoe of the country of

under to keep track of so many thousand figures and entries. The only wonder is that he did not go cray joing ago.

"A to me rather amusing incident in this business has been the fact that I have been shadowed every day since Thursday by two men. I mention this because one of the evening papers has accused me of being an accessory after the fact and trying to conceal Seely's whereabouts. This is a He manufactured entirely out of whole cloth, and my reason for wishing not to know where Seely is, is that I may not be called upon to act against my friend in the interests of justice."

SEELY HAD SOME CASH Sold His Share of His House to His

Mother-in-Law Recently. Seely's house in Brooklyn is a two-story brick ouilding near the middle of a row which are all of the same size and design. Here he lived with his wife Ida, a three-and-a-half-year-old son, Clarence, his mother-in-law, Mrs. Emily Bennett, and a brother-in-law, Samuel Bennett. who in company with an uncle has a printing house in this city. Seely transferred his interest in the house within ten days to his mothern-law for a consideration of \$1,409.

Mrs. Seely is prostrated. Dr. William Horton Pierson was called in to attend her on Monday. He said last night that although she is ill from the excitement, her condition is by no means serious. Seely's mother is now with her and has been at the house since her son's disappear-

Mrs. Seely was a member of the Central Congregational Church on Hancock street, of which Dr. A. J. F. Behrends is pastor. Seely was not a member of the congregation, but, according to Dr. Behrends's books, rented a pew and attended the church.

Seely was a man 5 feet 0 inches in height, with light hair and a light moustache. He was emaciated, having the appearance of a man who suffered from pulmonary weaknesses or in-digestion. He was very regular in his habits who sinterest from pulmonary weaknesses or indigestion. He was very regular in his habits
and never visited any of the clubs or saloons in
the neighborhoad of his home. One peculiarity
of his personal appearance was that one shoulder was noticeably higher than the other and he
had acquired a stoop of the shoulders.
Samuel Bennett, the brother-in-law of
Samuel E. Aymar, another brother-in-law of
Seely, refused to say anything last night about
Seely.

When Seely left home on Friday morning he When seely left nome on Friday morning he put on his heaviest winter underciothing. He told his wife then that there was trouble at the bank, and that he was going to run away.

He worked all that day and disappeared after he left the bank at 5 o'clock. It is believed that he sailed for Europe from a Canadian port or perhaps Boston.

CHECKS ON THE BOOKKEEPER. Systems Other Banks Have Adopted to

Guard Against Such Steals as This, Ten years ago it was the enshier, not the bookkeeper. The comic weeklies made merry over the fugitive bank cashier to the great distress of honest cashiers. Within the last few years, however, the bookkeeper has come to the front. It was only the other day that Tait of the Chemical, a bookkeeper for that colosani concern for twenty-eight years, confessed to his old friend, President Williams. The Harlem River Bank vas wrecked by a bookkeeper. The American Exchange National Bank lost a small amount a year or two ago through a bookkeeper's collusion with a depositor. In all of the banks that have suffered in this way it was obvious that the

methods of bookkeeping were not up to date.

Most of the cashiers and bookkeepers in the great banks are under bonds, but a hundred times more binding have been the personal and friendly relations that have existed between the residents and Vice-Presidents of the institutions and their employees. The defalcations have pained the decent and homorable blook-keepers, and for their own protection they have prayed that different and more rigorous methods be introduced. But bank Presidents are conservative.

be introduced. But lank Presidents are con-servative.

Bookkeepers do not handle a cent of the bank's money, and the devices for collusion with out-siders have been intricate. For that reason a num-ber of Presidents keep huge scrap-books of all newspaper articles describing just how the last defaulting bookkeeper got away with the cash. The methods he used are studiously investigated, and the Presidents and Vice-Presidents have conferences for the purpose of ascertaining if such methods could be practised in their own institutions. Many times the decision is reached that there is a possibility that these methods could be worked, and then there is an immediate change in the system of bookkeeping in that bank.

could be worked, and then there is an immediate change in the system of bookkeeping in that bank.

There is one hank certainly in the New York Clearing House whose methods of dealing with its bookkeepers preclude the possibility of cooked-up books. The bank referred to has a system by which the bookkeepers and and tellers are shifted once a month, or rather they are directed by the President to remain nights at the bank and to look into each other's books. Each gets \$20 a night for this extra work and there are so many employees engaged in the investigation that there in little or no possibility of colusion. The tellers and books well be examined by others, and the President of the bank does not give his orders for the investigation of the recommendation of the investigation of the examined by others, and the President of the bank does not give his orders for the investigation at any stated time. He has decided on as many as three examinations in a week, and then again he hasn't summoned his employees to go over the work of their associates for a month. Lyman sage, and other Presidents of Chicago banks, after investigating this system, have put it in operation in the institutions over which they preside.

Another preside.

Another preside.

Another presides and pass books and cancelled checks to ascertain if the whole corresponds with the bookkeepers' ledgers. In order to perpeturate a swindle inder this system collingion would be necessary between the book-keeper, the balance adjuster, and "the man on the outside."

43, 45, and 47 West 204 Ht.,

WOMEN BANK IN LUXURY.

SPECIAL COMPORTS PROFIDED FOR THEM AT UP-TOWN BANKS.

They Bon't Make Many Mistakes After They Once Learn-More Women with Bank Accounts Than Ever Scfore-A Family That Has Its Own Coupon Room,

She sailed serenely up the women's corridor in the bank, past all the caged clerks and book-keepers, intent upon their work, and a subtle odor as of violets or mignonette followed in her wake. She bore the impress of affluence and luxury from the top of her Parisian-bonneted head to the tip of her Parisian-booted foot. The vecestly furs about her throat smacked of a fa-orite of fortune, and her face were the smiling complacence of one to whom life had proved a benison. She pushed an envelope containing a roll of bills through the slip at the receiving teller's window. "Four hundred and fifty," she said indiffer-

ently, as she looked over some memoranda in her pocketbook.
"This lacks \$10 of being the amount you men-

tion," said the öfficial a moment later,
"Oh, I expect you have made a mistake," returned the lady carelessly, as she toyed with the fastening of her glove, "I'm quite sure you'll find it just as I said." "Did you count it?" insisted the teller.

"Count it? No, indeed," returned the spoiled daughter of luxury. "I never touch the filthy stuff. My maid always attends to all that for This is one type of the women who do business

with banks. Fortunately for the peace of mind of bank employees, this latter part of the nineteenth century has also created an order of women as self-reliant, as keen-witted, and as level-headed as any of the opposite sex.
"What do you think of woman's capabilities for transacting business as compaled with man's?" a SUN reporter asked the cashier of the

Fifth Avenue Bank, which has 3,500 female de-

"We find our female customers no more trouble than the men," was the reply, "Of course when a woman is opening an account for the first time, has never done anything of the kind before, and is ignorant as to banking regulations, she neces-sarily must ask questions and feel a trifle awkward about making her first deposit; but it is noticeable that after our method of doing business has once been explained, and any points on which she was uncertain made clear, she seldom makes an error. The men depositors are quite as likely to make foolish or careless mistakes as the women."

The Fifth Avenue Bank has an awning over

the broad pavement in front of the entrance for women, so that in inclement weather the feminine customers who alight from their carriages shall run no risk of exposure. Separate paying and receiving tellers and bookkeepers attend exclusively to the women, who are not brought in contact with rough masculinity while transacting their business, and do not have to stand in line with the men ords anything else of the ia line with the men or do anything else of the kind. The bank provides reception rooms for the use of its women patrons. In the larger apartment are desks fitted up with every requisite for correspondence; even dainty, silver-lettered engagement booklets and calendars are furni-hed, and on the tables are volumes of the engravings and illustrated magazines that may serve to make time pass pleasantly for these detained there long. The bank makes a specialty of paying out new crisp bills, a feature that is appreciated by the women who deal with it. Down stairs in the safe deposit vault the arrangements made with reference to the comfort and convenience of women are again conspicuous. The coupon rooms, where the depositors may retire to examine the valuables in their strong boxes and cut off their coupons, are fitted up with everything that could add to the comfort of their temporary occupants. A threaded needle is conspicuous in a pretty cushion, with which the depositor may join together the coupons she cuts off, a description of needlework that is unique, and presumably replete with satisfaction for the person engaged in it.

A large number of the women who are customers of the Second National Bank live out of town, so, in addition to other arrangements for their comfort, a spacious press is provided in the women's room, where they can lock up such wraps and appendages as they will not need while in the city, but which their trip from the suburbs rendered necessary. A maid is on duty, and is ready to supply the dainty swaps and face powders, curling tongs, hair pins, shoe and glove buttoners, sincling saits, and other things which women need continually. On the tables and desks, scattered among the reading matter that is plentifully provided, are little pamphlets containing hints on bank accounts for women.

Some women have naturally but little apritude for business, but, observe that when they are told at thing once they invariably remember and never make the same mistake the second time; they are quick to lea kind. The bank provides reception rooms for

whose depositors are women.

The Second National was the first bank in New York to introduce a special department for women, It was in 1869 that It opened a separate window as which women could transact their business, and afterward that class of custom was found so profitable than an entire half of the bank's space and a separate staff of officials were devoted to feminine customers. In 1870 the Fifth Avenue Bank followed suit, and now the Lincoln National Rank, the Plaza, the Columbian, and the Mount Morris all have separate staff of officials were devoted to feminine customers. The Lincoln has perhaps the most luxuriously fitted-up apartments for women of any bank in the city. No wood appears evereft in the movable furniture, and much of the work is finished in brasa and other metal, imparting lightness and brightness to the interior. Perfectly appointed reception and private rooms with all accessories of the tollet are at the disposal of customers, and a mad stands ready to be of assistance. In addition to these apartments which are found near the private entrance for women, there is an attractive parior in the interior of the building, where women may write letters, fill out checks, and receive advice concerning their investments, and falls as to any illosyneracies of banking which they may not understand.

From the arrangements for the number of women who have not elected to have a bank count of lefentine 400, or, indeed, of the upper tendent who lad not elected to have a bank count of the finite 400, or, indeed, of the upper tendent who lad not elected to have a bank count of the minimal thanks and bonds, "Many are the widows of weathy men of business; or who own stocked search for the income partners in some enterprise from which large different partners in some one might would be a more partners in some one might would be a made at the free and growing number of when her is a considerable and growing number of the widows of weathy men of business; or who own stock have a considerable and growing the pr whose depositors are women.

The Second National was the first bank in
New York to introduce a special department for
women. It was in 1869 that it opened a separate window at which women could transact

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE. Its popularity in due to the following

A HOUSE, to be attractive and beautiful, must have artistic furniture. Our furni-ture is especially appropriate for artistic thre is especially appropriate for artistic house. It is carefully and well made, the quality is never inferior, the grade is never lowered; the ablest draigners are employed in adding new and attractive dyler to our stock.

CONSIDERING the quality of the furniture, our prices are unusually low. The furniture is desirable because of its quality, and obtainable because of its quality.

"BUT OF THE MAKER."

CEO. C. FLINT CO.,

Antrim, N. H.

Catarrh in the Head Completely Used Up, Put Hood's Sarsa-

parilla Cured. "I was troubled with caterry in the head. neglected to care for it as I should have done, and it led to other troubles. My throat became sore and my digestion was poor. I was without appetite and in fact became completely used up.

I Had to Give Up Work

and went to doctoring. I tried a number of remedies and paid out all the money I could spare and got very little return. Finally, a friend urged me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and he had such great faith in it that he offered to pay for the medicine if it did not benefit me. I took his advice and I received more benefit from Hood's Sarsaparilla than

Hood's Sarsaparilla from all the rest of the doctoring put to- gether. It has built

me up and improved my strength and has given me an appetite. I can now work and can truly say that Hood's Sarsaparilla is a good medicine, and advise all who are affected as I have been to give it a fair trial." W. P. MUDGE, Antrim, N. H.

Hoed's Pills cure all liver ills, constipation, silicusness, jaundice, indigestion. 25c.

and candlestick maker while sitting quietly at her desk at home. The mistress of a large establishment, twon whom there is a hundred demands for motive, wages for servants, dresmakers bills, stilliners' tills, florists' and confectioners' bills, and, finds it most convenient to settle these obligations by means of her check book, instead of bothering to count the money herself. But some women have trouble at the start. Here is one story The Sun reporter to become acquainted with business methods, and placed a sum of money to her credit in a bank. One day she was informed by the teller that her account was overdrawn. The teller explained that the bank was perfectly willing to accommodate her, as her father was well known, and that it was desired simply to inform her of the state of the case. She exclaimed in surprise when informed of the fact, but said nothing, and, taking the roll of bills handed her, was about to leave the building when an idea occurred to her—the idea, probably, that she had not displayed a proper knowledge of business in not commenting on the situation. She returned to the window.

"Did you say just now, that my account was overdrawn?" she asked, gravely.

"I did," replied the teller.

"Weil, see that it doesn't happen again,," was her parting injunction, and she turned away without waiting for the teller's promise to carry out her instructions.

"Women sometimes want to make a check payable to another party and then dreamily sign the payee's name instead of their own, coming afterward in great consternation to know why the money was not paid, and causing the cashier and everybody a great deal of trouble in trying to discover the endorser of the cashier and everybody a great deal of trouble in trying to discover the endorser of the cashier and everybody a great deal of trouble in trying to discover the endorser of the cashier and everybody a great deal of trouble in trying to discover the endorser in fact, a number of the men having business with the New York banks are not fit to be abroad w

least three cashiers of the most popular up-town banks.

"Women sometimes are unreasonable, saying that they don't want to learn how to make out their deposit sligs, and don't see why we can't do it for them." said one teller. "They also seem to think that a bank teller must necessarily be a waiking encyclopedia, that the bank must keep once as late as it suits their convenience to come to it, and that as long as there are untilled checks in their check book they can continue to draw money. But these are the exception, and not the rule. The majority of women are delightful customers, and seldom give any trouble."

THE PITZEL MYSTERY.

A Denial that the Wife of Holmes Is Hidden in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24.-Counsel for Herchief conspirator in the Fidelity Mutual Life Association case, announced yesterday that they would apply for a writ of habeas corpus to com-pel the production of Mrs. Holmes, who is alleged to be secreted. She is said to be the third living wife of Mudgett. President Fouse of the insurance company said this afternoon that the woman is under no re-

straint whatever. Mr. Fouse declared that Mrs. Holmes has been in communication with her husband within two days. NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 24,-Minnie R. Williams

New Orleans, Nov. 24.—Minnie R. Williams and Nannie Williams, connected with the career of Holmes, the insurance swindler, were nieces of the Rev. Dr. Black of this city, who is the editor of the Methediat Christian Advacate.

Dr. Black, After carefully investigating the case, thinks that the cirls were murdered in Chicago on July 5. He has been unable to find any record of the marriage of Minnie Williams to Harry Gordon in Cook citinty. Ill., and says he has no doubt that Gordon secured a bogus preacher and begus marriage license by which he fooled the girl.

Soon after they were married he believed she was induced to give him a deed to her property in Fort Worth, and after the girl had been disposed of he went to Fort Worth and sold the property, except one valuable lot, upon which he began the erection of a fine house.

Dr. Black says that Holmes had no other object in view than to secure possession of the girl's property, and that the European trip was proposed to the girl so that when she write to her relatives and told them about it, as she did, they would be thrown of their guard.

The Weather.

Clear weather prevailed generally over the country yesterday. On the Atlantic coast and south of the lake regions to the Gulf the weather was crisp and

tres, one over the lake. In Canada, another over the Dakotas and Moniana, and the third coming in on the North Pacific coast. Over the Southern States the

North Pacific coast. Over the Southern States the pressure was generally high. It was fair in this city. The highest official temperature was 50°, lowest 38°; average humbity 65 per cent.; wind northeast to southeast; average velocity, five miles an hour; barometer corrected to read to en level at S A. M., 30:15; S P. M., 29.04. The thermometer at Perry's pharmacy, Scabuilding, recorded the temperature yesterday as follows:

Average on Nov. 24, 1893. 15514

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR SUNDAY.
For Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, snow furries; cooler, west winds.
For Massachusetts, local rain or snow in the early morning, followed by fair; cooler, high west winds. For Rhode Island and Connecticut, generally fair, sooler; high west winds.

outh portion; evoler, high west winds.

For castern New York, tocal most in north, fair in

The noblest specimen of an

absolutely musical tone com-

bined with the most advanced technical accomplishments. WAREEGOMS

Steck Hall, 11 East 14th St., N. Y.

BIDS FOR BONDS OPENED.

TWO SYNDICATES SUBSCRIBE FOR THE ENTIRE \$80,000,000.

297 Bidders, Whose Bids Aggregate \$154,-870,000, at Prices Hanging from 1.04 to 1.1716 The Stewart Syndicate Subscribes for the \$30,000,000 at 117,677, and the Entire Loan In Likely to Be Awarded It

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24. Under Treasury Department circular No. 171, issued on Nov. 13, inviting proposals for \$30,000,000 United States five per cent, bonds on a three per cent, basis, sealed proposals were opened to-day in the Sec-retary's office at the Treasury Department at 12 M. in the presence of Secretary Carlisle, Assistant Secretary Curtis, Chief Huntington Assistant Secretary Curis, Chief Published of the loans and currency division, half a dozen clerks, and a number of newspaper men. The bonds bid for ranged from \$50 to \$10,000 in denomination, dated Feb. 1. 1894, and by the terms of the circular are to be paid for in gold in five equal installments, or in paid for in gold in five equal installments, or in one sum, at the option of the bidder, so soon as he shall have been notified that his bid has been accepted. Among the prominent bidders present were J. Plerpont Morgan, Pliny Fisk, and A. Stetthauer of New York, and B. W. Hacon of Boston, representing Kidder, Peabody & Co. of that city.

The actual opening of the bids began at 12:43. The United States Trust Company syndicate of New York submitted a bid of \$116.889 for all of the \$50,000,000, and the Stewart syndicate of New York, on behalf of thirty banks in New

New York, on behalf of thirty banks in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago, bid

York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago, bid \$117.077 for the entire loan.

After the bids had all been opened Secretary Carlisle announced that he was gratified at the result. There were 227 bids filed, and the total amount bid for was \$154.370,890. The allotment will probably be made on Monday. It is generally considered probable that the bid of the United States Trust Company of New York, representing the Stewart syndicate, for the \$50,000,000 at \$117.077 per \$100, all or none, will be accepted as the most advantageous to the Treasury. The prices offered for the bonds ranged from \$1.04 to \$1.1718.

To realize the following rates of interest to the purchaser the prices of the bonds to-day would be as given:

5.00 per cent. 2.05 per cent. 2.00 per cent. 2.800 per cent. 2.875 per cent. The bids were as follows:

Hechanics Savings Hank, Rochester, N. Y., \$10,000 at 1176.
Adolph Rothbar, New York, \$1,000 at 1174.
National Rank of Orange County, Chelses, Vt., \$5,000 at it per cent. basis.
Mutual insurance Company for Insuring Houses, \$00,000 at 11 insurance Company for Insuring Houses, \$00,000 at 117.0 New York, \$1,000 at 104.
Joshua William Crosby, New York, \$1,000 at 117.
Beymour P, Hurzman, New York, \$1,000 at 110.
Provident Life Trust Company, Philadelphia, \$200,000 at 118.125, \$200,000 at 117.858, and \$200,000 at 117.840.

Mechanics' Savings Bank, Rochester, N. Y., \$10,000

117.240.

Henry Stavens, Detroit, \$100,000 at par.
Lotiar Savings Bank, Pittsburgh, \$300,000 at 117.56,
American Life Insurance Company, New York, \$50,000 at 116.551, and \$50,000 at 117.437.

American Union Life Insurance Company, New York, \$50,000 at 116.501, \$00,000 at 116.501, \$50,000 at 116.903, and \$50,000 at 117.437.

Maryland Trust Company, Baitimore, \$100,000 at 116.903.

James Talcott, New York, \$50,000 at 116.501. 118.66.
James Talcott, New York, \$50,000 at 117, \$159,000 at 116.556, and \$200,000 at 116.0081.
Shafer Bros., New York, \$100,000 at 116.984.
Third National Bank, Cincinnati, \$50,000 at 115.51, and \$50,000 at 116.13.
Charles Muger, New York, \$200,000 at 116.31.
Nassau Trust Cenpany, Brooklyn, \$120,000 at 116.54.

August Belmont & Co., New York, \$1,500,000 at 116.54.
August Belmont & Co., New York, \$1,500,000 at 110.30.
Importers' and Traders' National Bank of New York, \$2,000,000 at 116.081.
United States Trust Company of New York, Drexel, Morgan & Co., Union Trust Company of New York, Orexel, Morgan & Co., Union Trust Company of New York, Pirst National Bank of New York, Stational Bank of New York, Stational Bank of New York, Original Bank of Stational Bank of New York, Stational Bank of New York, Stational City Bank of New York, Hanover National Bank of New York, Callatin National Bank of New York, Stational Bank of New York, Stational Bank of New York, Merchanta National Bank of New York, Stational Bank of New York, Hanover National Bank of New York, Stational Bank of New York, Merchanta National Bank of New York, First National Bank of Chicago, Munial Life Insurance Company of Chicago, Manhattan Company Ork, Lettelbach, Jekelbeiner & Co., On New York, Chicago, Manhattan Company Ork, Lettelbach, Jekelbeiner & Co., On New York, Co., On New York, Stational Bank of New York, Cooper, Hewitt & Co., of New York, New York, Stational Bank of New York, Brooklyn Savings Bank, Brewster, Cobb & Essabrook of Boston, Winslow, Lanier & Co. of New York, Brooklyn Trust Company, E. Rollins Morse & Bro, of New York, Black Broa, & Co. of New York, \$0,000,000 at 116.850.

Hrown Bros. & Co., New York, \$1,000,000 at 116.16.

110.
Brown Bros. & Co., New York, \$1,000,000 at 116.16.
Brown, Shipley & Co., London, \$8,000,000 at 115.25 and interest.
Continental National Bank of Chicago, \$500,000 at 110.04, and \$100,000 at 116.
K. Morrison, New York, \$200,000 at 116.21,
Wisconsin National Bank, Milwaukee, \$100,000 at 117.2126.
Atlas National Bank of Cineinnati, \$100,000 at 115.21.

Atlas National Bank of Cinemnati, \$100,000 at 11654. Wood, Heustis & Co., New York, \$100,000 at 116,28549. 116.28549.
Security Trust and Safe Deposit Company, Wilming50n, Del., \$200,000 at 116,103.
Goldman, Sachs & Co., New York, \$150,000 at 116,
126; \$200,000 at 116,251, and \$150,000 at 116,376.
Nassau Bank, New York, \$100,000 at 116,10, \$100,000 at 116,10, \$100,000 at 116,25, and \$100,000 at 116,35.
Nashattan Trust Company, New York, \$1,000,000 at 116,10, \$100,000 at 116,25, and \$100,000 at 116,25.

Magnattan Trust Company, New York, \$1,000,000 at 116.41. Ranger, New York, \$250,000 at 116.85. Long Ranger, New York, \$250,000 at 116.80. While & Hunkgaber, New York, \$100,000 at 116.90. While & Hunkgaber, New York, \$100,000 at 116.11. \$100,000 at 116.25. New York, \$100,000 at 116.01. \$100,000 at 116.51. and \$190,000 at 117.001. \$10.001, \$100,000 at 116.91. Sufficie Savings Sank for Seamen and Others, Botton, \$250,000 at 116.90. George S. Magee, Corning, N. Y., \$300,000 at 116.08 to 116.835. Farson, Leach & Co., New York, \$250,000 at 1165.6 \$250,000 at 116.59, \$250,000 at 116.50, and \$250,000 at 116.50. First National Bank, New York, \$500,000 at 116.50. First National Bank of Springfield, O., \$100,000 at 116.50. New York Life Insurance Company, \$500,000 at 116.50. New York Life Insurance Company, \$2,500,000 at 1165.
Thames National Bank, Norwich, Comp. \$1,000,000. mes National Bank, Norwich, Conn., \$1,000,000

Trust Company, New York, \$250,000 at 6.502.

byper & Cd. New York, \$1,000,000 at 116.286;
0.00,000 at 116.406; \$1.000,000 at 110.500; \$1,000,000 at 12.500,000 at 15.500,000 at 5.500,000 at 5.500,000 at 5.500. 10.10.
Ladenburg, Thalman & Co., New York, \$250,000 at 16.53; \$250,000 at 17.113; \$100,000 at 116.05; \$100,000 at 116.05; \$100,000 at 116.20; \$100,000 at 116.40; and 100,000 at 116.30; \$100,000 at 116.40; \$100,000 at 116.00; \$100 at 110.00; \$100 000 at 110, 102. Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, \$1,000,000 at 110,43.

Southern National Bank, New York, \$200,000 at 10.50.
Lee. Higginse B & Co., Boeton, \$100,000 at 117.131, and \$100,000 at 116.895.
Fidelity Insurance Trust and Safe Deposit Company, Falladelphia, \$50,000 at 117.16.
People's Trust Company, Brooklyn, \$150,000 at 110.375.
United States Trust Company of New York &c. known as the Blewart syndicate, and embracing many banks and bankers all over the country, all, or none, or \$50.000,004 at 117.077.
New York Security and Trust Company, \$750,000 at 110.50. 110.50. Hritish Bank of North America. \$240.000 at 116.25 and \$285,000 at 116.50. d \$285,000 at 110.50, Raligarien & Co. New York, \$555,000 at 117.01, N. Harris & Co. 2500,000 at 116.53, Indiana National Bank, Indianapolis, \$210,000 at

Indiana Astrona. 117.12. 117.13. 18. H. Fletcher & Co., \$140,000 at 117.12. Oelbermann, Dommerich & Co., \$200,000 at 117.11 Oelbermann, Dommerich & Co., \$250,000 at 117,11 to 117,15. Ninder Bros., \$100,000 at 116,542. Lehman Bros., \$100,000 at 116,542. Wisconsin National Bank, Milwankee, \$100,000 at 117,112.

Wisconsis National Bank, Silwaukee, \$100,000 at 117.112. Second National Bank of Boston, \$400,000 at 116.008. Alyring Bank of Montreal, \$750,000 at 117.15 to 117.20. W. R. Houghtaling, New York, \$100,000 at 116.103. J. W. Davis & Co., New York, \$100,000 at 116.008. Each Fratt, Balthoner, \$100,000 at 116.50. Agency Lank of Birliah North America, New York, \$300,000 at 110.00. Alyring I ank of Birliah North America, New York, \$300,000 at 110.00. House of National Bank, New York, \$300,000 at 116.50. House of Montreal, New York, \$300,000 at 116.25 at 116.

Horman-American Bank, New York, \$250,000 at 10.27
Lee, Higguson & Co. Beston, \$100,000 at 117.195, 150,000 at 110,220, 150,000 at 110,220, 150,000 at 110,220, 150,000 at 110,220, 150,000 at 110,501, \$100,000 at 10,501, \$100,000 at 110,501, \$100,000 at 10,501, \$100,000 at 10,50

116.20.

Larard Frerox, New York, \$1,000,000 at 116.505, \$100,000 at 110.505, \$100,000 at 110.50.

Merchants' National Hank, Foston, \$1,000,000 at 116.50, \$16.50, \$16.50, \$100,000 at 116.51, \$16.50, \$100,000 at 116.51, \$100,000 at 116.50, \$100,00 16.113. Arbinakle Bress. New York, 45:00.000 at 11:05, 25:00.400 ft. Arbinakle Bress. New York, 45:00.000 at 11:05, 25:00.000 at 11:05, 25:00.000 at 11:05, 25:00.000 at 11:05, 25:00.000 at 11:05.000 a perroit National Bank, Detroit, \$100,000 at 110. New Engined Trust Cu-pany, Boston, \$200,000 at 110.11. National Hechanics, Fank, Baltimore, \$100,000 at 110.100.

A. JAECKEL,

MANUFACTURER

Fine Furs.



We invite the most exacting criticism regarding Fit, Style, Workmanship, and Price for quality in Fur Garments of every description.

Opposite Arnold, Constable & Co. Send for Fashion Plate.:

19th St., bet. Broadway and 5th Av., M. Y.,

BROOKLYN LIQUOR LICENSES. The Increase in the Fees Has Alarmed the The brewers and saloon keepers of Brooklyn

are greatly stirred up over the announcement of Mayor Schleren that the license fees would be doubled after the beginning of the year. No action has vet been taken by the saloon keepers as a body in the matter, but an effort will probably be made to have Mayor Schieren put off the change for another year. It is not likely to succeed, as Mayor Schieren has long been considering the excise subject.
and is fully determined to put the new policy in

force at once.
Some of the Republican managers, who have been bidding for the liquor vote and who were confident that they had effectually corrailed it through the mild "side-door" policy of the present administration, are now alarmed over the situation, and it is said they may take

over the situation, and it is said they may take steps to stop the proposed increase in the license fees.

The brewers say that the increase is sure to have a disastrous effect on a large number of the small dealers, and that many of the large dealers are in favor of the increase. The hotel proprietors and very many of the large dealers are in favor of the increase. Capt. Tumbridge, proprietor of the Hotel St. George, said:

"I believe in high license. The more people have to pay for the privilege of selling liquor the fewer there will be in the business. If the cost of a license was made so high that it was really a valuable piece of property, as in London, for example, the liquor dealers would be sure to conduct their business with care. If I could have the exclusive right to sell liquor in the First ward I would willingly pay \$25,000 for the privilege."

The fact that Excise Commissioners Forrester and Hacker were not summoned to the conference with the Mayor and the three heads of departments at which the increase was determined upon has caused some comment.

Police Commissioner Welles, who is the third member of the Excise Board, was at the conference, and endorsed Mayor Schleren's views. When a Republican statesman told Commissioner Welles yesterday that the matter might become an issue in the next Mayoralty election he said:

It is not at all a matter of politics, but one of

busines."

The change can go into effect only by the cooperation of a majority of the Excise Board, and
its opponents think that Messrs. For ester and
Hecker may be induced to dissent from the
Mayor's policy. This, however, is not by any
means likely, as Mr. For rester is understood to
support it strongly.

Fire in a Brooklyn Storchouse. A fire at D. S. Arnott's storehouse, at the foot

caused a big blaze and illuminated Gowanus The fire broke out in storehouse 2, which is 78 by 200 feet and one-story high. Ten minutes after its discovery by Watchman John Woods several engine companies were at the scene and later the two fireboats arrived.

Three alarms had been sent out and nearly one-half the available force responded. The fire was confined to building 2, in which 1,200 bales of cotton were stored. The loss on the building will be about \$5,000, and on the contents \$3,800.

About two years ago, when building 3 was

of Twenty-seventh street, Brooklyn, last night,

tents \$3,600.

About two years ago, when building 8 was burned down, one of the walls collapsed and Chief Engineer Novins and several firemen had to jump overboard to save their lives. Last night one of the spectators fell overboard but was promptly rescued.

Pat Upstion's 61st Anniversary. The sixty-first anniversary of the founding of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity was celebrated at

the club house at 37 West Forty-second street last evening. The Rev. Dr. Samuel Goodale of last evening. The Rev. Dr. Samuel Goodale of Rapids City, S. D., one of the three surviving founders of the society, was present. Dr. Fox, the President, made a short address. Dr. Goodale also made an address, in the course of which he told how the society happened to be founded. After the speechmaking there was nn informal supper. Among those present were the Rev. Dr. MacArthur, the Rev. Dr. Coffey, and Charles C. Cileman. A number of college songs were sung under the direction of John T. Walker.



at a distance the complexion beautifiers, paints and powders, which soon ruin the face. A healthy glow to the skin, a face without wrinkles, and sparkling eyes, will be yours if you keep the system and the special internal organs in good condition. The young girl, or woman, often grows pale, wrinkled and thin, eats little, everything wearies her, she complains of herself as aching and sore and as sleeping poorly. Often she is troubled with backache, or a tender spine, with a bearingdown weight in the abdomen, or at periods she may be irregular, or suffer extreme pain she may be irregular, or suffer extreme pain from functional derangements.

Dr. Pietree, chief consulting physician to the invalids Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y., in his long and active experi-

Buffalo, N. Y. in his long and active experience, met many cases of this kind, for which he used a prescription which was found to cure such difficulties permanently in ninety-eight per cent. of all cases. Having proven so successful. In Pierce put his "Pavorite Prescription" on the market, and it is to-day sold more largely than any other medicine for the itls of woman.

For all functional derangements, displacements, alceration, inflammation, and the catarrhal drain from the lining membranes of the special internal organs of women. Dr.

of the special internal organs of women, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription reaches the origin of the trouble, and corrects it. Mrs. Many Chim, of Frankfurt, Franklin Co.,

Mrs. Mary Crim, of Frankfast, Frankfast.

H. writes: "A few years ago I took cold, which resulted in female trouble, and affected my whole system. About a year ago, I took chills, had one or two a month; they were very weakening. Had pains in my sides, more frequently in left side; gradually grew worse until, finally. I had to take to bed. I had a bad cough and couldn't rest. I commenced taking your medicane, took it about four months, taking seven bottles of thortor Fierce's Favorite Prescription and five of his "Golden Medical covery." My weight has increased and I better and stouter than I have for years."